## Fridance of your most Value 1. Three files I and the posterior of the state of the

## Paniel de Foe 1103 F

## In a Letter to a Gentleman in South Britain.

Gran R. A selges Les bursage smot sails and bid of A blood To Doubt not but by this time, you have feen M. De Foe's History of the Union no wherein he represents the to the World in Blackenough Colours: I hope no Bo-Lar dy will blane me (confidering my Station and Character ) to endeavour my own Breulpation and Defente !!! Sir, in managing this Adventure, I shall advisedly abstain from Sargrigal Sargafus, Banter, and Invectives, (faving what the Narration of Matters of Factoraturally imports and necessarly bewrays ) and shallstudy to speak the Words of Third and Sobbine for and which Effly, I will reflect on three things, that fpecially concern M. de Fee a undue Maltreatment of mer of the first thing I reflect on, is, what he Taks thown as the Sandy Roundation; upon which he Superstructs his Groundless Alledgedices to my Disparagement, viz. His avening with much Confidence, p. 60. that I faid in my Sermon on Ezra 8. 21. November 1706. Addresses will not do, and Prayers will not do; there must be other Methods, Oc. Wherefore up and be valiant for the City of our God. I Answer, That I did not speak these words, and can declare this in the most Solema manner: and to any Body of Senfe and Sagacity, they have no Air of Probability about them. For it would have been an Ill Argument, to persiwade to Address the Parliament against the Union, [ which was the highest Point I aimed at ] to tell Addresses will not do; as neither is it Agreeable Divinity, to say, Prayers will not do, in this unqualified way of Diction. Likeways, it is considerable, that it was too early to divine, that Addresses would not do; my Sermon being Preached about the beginning of the Addressing-Work: Whereas he says, I spake words to this Purpose; I can declare with alike Affurance, as above faid, that I uttered no words to this purpofe, that Addresses will not do, and Prayers will not do. And fure I am, that M. de Fae's Informers, whoever they be, cannot Depone upon Oath, they heard me speak them, except they Swear failly, or Glasgow afford some Knights of the Post, who shall be suborn'd and practifed upon Vijs & modis, to swear against their Consciences, which is not to be sup-But, Sir, For your Satisfaction, I will give you the Words of my Sermon, that feem to be most like, what he, or his Vouchers would be at, as I find them partly in my own Notes, and partly have them from one who wrote my Sermon in Short Hand : viz. adly. We must not only do what we can with GOD, and leave it there; but we must likewise do'all we can with Men, in an Allowable, Righteous way: Therefore use all the Topicks and Arguments ye can with them, in order to prevent the Ruine

and Perdition of your most Valuable Interests. — Importunatly Address the Throne of Grace, and also in a Legal, marrantable way, do what ye can with Men, to get your Dreaded Miseries prevented. And further, Qur Historian is guilty of a Pitiful Blunder, p. 60. to pretend he hath my Sermon by him verbatim, [which is not credible] and yet when he comes to cite a Passage out of it, to tell, I spoke Words to this, or that purpose; is palpably none other than an Artfull Accommodation of Words of his own, to make his Sinister Inference appear the more plausible.

I must also say here, that M. De Foe cannot account for it, as an Historian, that he never spoke to me, concerning the Informations he got against me, tho he was here, procuring Subscriptions to his intended. History: For had he either spoken, or written to me, I could have told him, I never spoke these words, I could have Nam'd a greater Number than he, of as considerable persons, and less Byassed than his Vouchers, who were my Hearers that could have told him, they heard no fuch words from my Mouth; And also I could have told him, that some prejudiced People in a Paroxism of Humour and Paffion, might Suggest Stories to him, which in cold Blood, and upon Solemn Oath, they would not dare to Depone: All which would have been fifficient to make his Information Dubious and uncertain, which an impartial and Candid Author, regarding his Credit, would not venture to Publish for Truth: But what mighty Pill could Operate on the Man to Hazard his Credit fo far I leave to others to Divine: Specially confidering, his History might have been no less compleat, but far less Offensive, without Personal Restections, and false Aspersions: However giving but not granting, I had spoke these words he alledgeth, there might other more favourable, and less injurious Inferences have been supposed, than what Mr. De Foe groundlesly forces from them. For I must fay it, he draws very ill Natured confequences, from his Apocryphal Note, with a plain tendencie to impute the Rables of Glafgow to my Sermon, as the Cause thereof Page 60, 62. To which heavy Charge I Anfwer; 1ft; As to the meaning of my Words, that we must do all we can with Menit was clear, I designed Addressing the Parliament, and no other thing, for the whole Town almost was in a keen Humour for it, the Minister's of the Place were jointly Confulted about it, before I Preached that Sermon, and the foregoing Night I spoke to the Magistrates about Addressing, and also in my Sermon, I expresly Named the Address of the Convention of Burroughs, and closed with these words: There seems to be a Zeal and Disposition with the People for Addressing at this time, like Neighbour and other. the thing is furely allomable, there is plain Law for it, and the Circumstances of the Time point it out, as fit and seasonable, erc. All which Considerations are sufficient to convince any Body [ that is not prepoffessed with Picque and Prejudice ] that the obvious Scope of that part of my Sermon, was none other than to perswade to Addresfing the Parliament, and is toto calo diffant from the Forged Words, that Addresses will not do, which only Malice it felf, in the Abstract could devise or Averr.

To which let me add, if thought it fit to be mentioned here, I rould Convincingly how, what was the true and reall Occupion, of our Glasgow Rables and Confusions. Moreover if M. De Foe hath my Sermon by him Verbatim, as he pretends, he will find my foresaid Words Cautiously enough qualified, which might justly preclude any such preasted Sense as he puts on them, for thus I worded my self. But we must likewise do all we can with Men, in an allowable Righteous way. Oc. 2dly. I can Ingenuous.

ly avery that I had not so much as a Willy to see such Tumults, as we had here, and neither was I Ignorant, how Obnoxious such an Adventure (as Accession to so Illegall a thing) would have made me to the Wrath & Vengeance of the Government & it's fevere Penal Laws against Raisers of Tumults, specially at such a Critical Juncture; and heither had I the prospect or Temptation of any Pecunianie Emolument or reward for this my adventure of being for Addressing: To this purpose I think fit to Transcribe a passage of a Letter, which I wrote to a Member of the Union Parliament, November 27 1706 You acquaint me that my Sermon is much misrepresented, as if my Delign had been to raise Tumults: For my own Apologie and Clearance, in General, I declare with greatest Ingenuity, I had not a shought defign, or defire of any Tumult. Disorder, or Disturbance, for I utterly Abhominat and Disprove all Irregular, and Mobbeilb Practices, and perhaps there were few in Glasgow, who have been more Sorrowfully Weighted, for what of this fort is come to pals, than my felf: and as to the Injurious Censures, and Calumnious misreports of any. Gr. And in another Letter to the same person November 1706. I had this passage, I doubt not, but the rise of misreports might proceed from the various Tempers and Capacities of my Promiscuous Audience, for probably some through Ignorance, don't understand, some through Weakness are apt to mistake, some through misted zeal, are prone to Accomodat Paffages to their Defultorie Fancies, and others through Malice, to discerp Sentences. and fend them Abroad under the cloathing of their Wrested, unthought of Glosses: which is none other Treatment, than what our Saviour, and his Apostles met with. Luke 23, 2. 5. Acts 24, 5. 6. Yet further I offer a passage of a Lecture, on Gal: 5 23. ad Fin: Which I delivered in the Tron Kirk at the very time of our Mad-cape Rables. I hope from the Premisses you are Convinced, that Mobbish-Tumults, are contrary both to Law and Gofpel, and to Reason, good Order, and Policie, and therefore should be abhored by every good Christian, and are Insusterable in any well-governed or Civilized Societie, and I cannot believe that any Persons of Note, for probitic, wisdom, or Discretion, can so much as in heart, approve such horrid Practices.

Now Sir, feeing there was neither intentio operis, in my Sermon, nor intentio operantis in my Mind, it is most inconsequential, that I should be loaded with the injurious imputation of raising the Rabbles of Glasgow: For accidental, and unforseen ill Events are not to be ascribed to innocent occasions, as if they were the efficient Causes thereof; this were indeed a very dangerous Tenet to advance, as it is too illogical to be admitted: By the same unsound way of arguing, the Preaching of the Gospel, may be taxed as Seditious, because accidentally and eventually, Disturbances and Wars may follow : which yet is not to be imputed to the Gospel, as directly and Causallie producive thereof, but to the Malignity and corruptions of evil Men, as our Saviour foretold, Matth. 10. 34, 35. It feems Mr. De Foe hath forgotten his Logicks, to diftinguish betwixt Causa per se, & Causa per accidens, as also, a ditto secundum quid, ad dictum simpliciter, & vice versa: But with respect to all Sophistical Sycophants, I join with Ovids Vote, -- Careat successibus opto, Quisquis ab eventu, facta notanda putat. Moreover Sir, I cannot pals to notice Mr. De Foes Paralogistick way of Tacking together Sentences, spoken at different and distant Periodes by this Legerdemain the more plausible tolet off his Misrepresentation of me: viz. After he makes me to speak his Words, Addreffes will not do, &c. he conjoyns therewith, wherefore up and be valiant for the Ci-

pofour GOD, whereas the two Texts, I Chron 22: 16.2 Sam: 10: 12: were not poken up on the back of my faying, we should also do all we can with Men, &c. But wore brought in one another purpose, viz. 6 Reas: Why we should be concerned in both our Civil, and Religious Rights and Privileges, becaule, they that are acqueinted with Hift ry know, how Gloriouslie their Pame and Praise is sounded who have been concerned in the wellfare of their Nation, and Posterity: On which account Joan is noticed in the Immorral Records of Scripture. 2 Sam: 10: 12. Be of good courage, and let us play the Men, for our People and for the Cities of our God, and the Lord do that which feemeth him good : And again towards the close, I bring in the fame passage, when exhorting to the duty [to wit of Addressing] with the same Breath I expressed, for what purpose alone I Cited it, i. e, Let he do our duty and leave the event to God : Alfo, concerning the other Text: 1 Chron 22. 16. Arife, and be doing, and the Lord be with thee: . I often close my Publick Sermons with it; Hence, a worthy and judicious Gentleman, fuggefted to me his Observation, that I closed my Sermon, on Eph: 50 11. [ Preached at Glaf: Aug: 1702, before the Societies for Reformation of Man. ners, which he hath by him in Manuscript with the very same words: I come now to another thing concerning Mr. De Foe, to wit, to Document how far he hath failed in his Honesty. Sir, When I was at Edinburgh in April 1708. Baillie James Montgomery, and John Sprew, Merchants, were earnest with M. De Foe and me to have a Meeting, in order to the removing Animofities betwixt us, accordingly we met, and after some Discourse hino inde, about his leaving out of his History, what concerned me, and niv Suppressing a Printed Reply to his Answer to a Paper concerning D: De Foe: He attength went away, whom the forefaid Persons convoyed down Stairs, and at their Return told me, that he promised to leave out of his History what concerned me, and that I thould flop the Publication of my forefaid Reply, which I Religiously observed on. my part; but he hath famefullie failed on his part, having kept still in his History, what concerns me to my Reproach, which by the just Retaliation of Providence iffues to his own unavoidable Contumely. Here I give you the vera Copia of the two foresaid Perfons, their Letters to me concerning this matter. Edinburgh 29 April 1708. we'were on Horfe-back? I went immediately to Mr. De Foe, and gave him your Service, and told him how much Provolt Rodger was fatisfied that things were Compremiled, and all part? I asked for the Printed Sheers in that part of his Hiltory, and abjected and told hins what was to be Obliverated, and in thort I told you had fuparefled your latt, and promised it Hould be to, and I took his formal Parol, hould do the fame in his Book, and neither Your Name or what elfe thould be touched agon But I laid the Saddleon the Right Horse; and In fine he bid me give his Service to you. I am your core John Sprewin The other Letter is Edinburgh 8 May 1708 LAM now fully convenced Mr. De For will quite leave out any thing concerning you in his Hiftery, which may be Depended on, having again paft his Word of Honour, before Dr. Forrest, and Mr. Robert Forrest, Ge. Tam your, Or. Jam: Montgomery: I will fay no more of this, it speaks for it fell ex pede Herculem! This is far from that Character of the good Man, El 13 4. He Incareth to his own hurt, and shappeth not Breach of forexpress promises are a black Brand bus Sit, I come at length to a Third Thing, viz The Defamatory Names wherewill of be brands me, p. 60.3de A Gentleman of an unhappy Temper. A Weak Good Man.

2. 62. The Warm Gentleman, who from the Pulpit put the Match to this Gun powder, &c. I refer you to the Printed Paper concerning Daniel De Foe, where some Light may be found with respect to the Subject in hand: But I insert here the Transcription of two Letters, from the Presbytries of Dunbar and Hadington, where I laboured in the Work of the Golpe labove Fourteen Years, before my Transportation hither; bute're I recite them, I think hit to fignifie, that I was in a Demurr to publish thir Letters [ Prudence and Self-defence combating within me ] fpecially in Regard the R: Presbytries speak more amply to my Commendation, than I deserve; yet the Consideration of my Deep Concern, to Antidot the Suspicion of being a Man of that Scandalous Temper and way, that Le Foe calumniously infinuats me to be, I even o'recame my Scrupulolity, hoping that Candid and Discreet Persons will not misconstruct me, as guilty of Trumpetting my own Praise: " Considering likewise the Occusion of myprocuring these Letters, which was this, One of my Com-Presbyters here, said in Face of the Presbytrie, That he had it from some of the East Country, that I was a Firebrand when in that Bounds, and spoke it at the Very Time when M. De Foe was misrepresenting me. as above; which put me [ being not so well known in the West as in the East ], to write to the Presbytries foresaid, for their Testifications concerning me, which were read in our Presbytrie here, and are as follows: We cannot but in Justice Declare for Our R. B. M. Clerk's Vindication, that while he was in thir Bounds, his Behaviour was very Ministerial and Peaceable; so that there was never the least Ground to charge him with any fuch Imputation, as being a Firebrand; but on the contrary, We can on our Parts very freely testifie, that his Ministry in this Country, was both Sweet and Usefull to the Lovers of Our Lord JESUS CHRIST; and his Cariage among us, to very Brotherly and Satisfying, that it was with much Regrate we parted with him, when by the Sentence of the General Affembly, he was Transported from Us: And as We are heartily forry that any should have loaded him, with such a Charge, so We are perswaded that whoever has done so, hath been under some Misinformation, which We are fure never came from any of Us. Hadington, 23 April 1708. Signed: in the Name, and at the Appointment of the Presbytrie, by Math: Reid, Moderator. In like manner, the Presbyry of Dumber (Met at Edinburgh on Occasion of the Synod : there at that time express their Testimony -- ... As to our R. B. M. Clerk's behavis our, Conduct, and manner of Conversation in all Respects, while in our Country-side, we remember him, and his being among us, with the greatest Satisfaction; and we. chearfully testify, that he was so far from shewing any thing of a Fierie Temper, while in our Country, that on the contrar his Brethren and he, Lived, acted, and converfed together with the greatest Peace, Harmonie and Concord, and parted with him, with very great unwillingnels and Reluctance. Edinburgh May 6, 1708. Subscribed and Signed, at the Appointment of the Presbyry of Dumbur, by George Turnbuld is I hope Sir, thir two ponderous and Venerable Authorities for me, will over-ballance Mr. De Foe's Mifreports against me. Pray, Misconstruct me not in adding that I am. not afraid of my Reputation being shaken or lessn'd with these that know me; and as for these who know me not, and know Mr. De Foe, I presume neither their Charity a or Diferet ion, with permit, them to take for Canonical or Infallible Truth, what here rashly obtrades on the World, specially his foresaid Aportyphal Novem And the Calumnious Aspersions cast on my Name by his Injurious and illogical Consequences forced

therefrom

therefrom; Hence it may reasonably be expected from Judicious, Wife, and lober Persons, that they will not abett or Justifie Mr. De Fos in his Temerarious Lashing the good Name of Innocent People, with his Cynical Pen: tor if Bold Attacking the Reputation of Men, by Groundless and opprobrious infinuations be inadvertently encouraged, no Man can be fafe, for according to the Matchiavellian Maxim, and meter calumniare, aliquid adherebit; Which brings to mind an excellent Paffage of Seneva's [ De Ira: L: 2: C: 29. ] We should not too soon Credit every thing Reported, many speak falsly with a design to deceive many speak Amis because they are deceived, another Curries favour by Calumnies, and Feigns a fault that he may feem to Lament it; again another is of fuch a Mischieveus Temper, that he does what he can to put Enmity among Friends, &c. I think it not amis to Suggest here, that they who have acted the part of Informers or Advisers against me; may have little Peace, as they can have no Credit in contriving or contributing to have their Minister traduced and evil spoken of; Such Sycophants cannot escape the Just Censure of Impartial and sober Persons, for performing so hateful, and Invidious an Office; Yea. Sir, and it will remain an indelibl blot in their Seutcheon while there is any Memory of them: See Pfal. 15, 1. ad fint fer. 9. 1. ad verfe 7. Let fuch also see the Act of General Assembly 1642. August 6. Self: 13. Intitutled Act against Standering of Ministers. I Couclude with a reasonable Proposal to Mr. De Foe, and that the very same in his own Words, which he made to the great Mr. John How [ now possessed of the Blessedness of the Righteons ] when in Altercation with him, as I find it Vol. 1 of Collect: of D: De Foe's Writings Page 342, Wherefore Sir unless you make it out--- I hope you will do me so much Justice, as to Recant the Scandal, and acknowledge your self mistaken Ge. And I give my Reason in the same De Foe's Words, Th: P: 415 It can be no Diminution to your Reputation, when you have found your felf mistaken and Imposed upon, to acknowledge your Errour, a wise Man will always own, rather than defend a mistake, Oc. And presuming Mr. De Foe is Sensible he hath been Imposed upon, by Misinformations concerning me, if he practise not his own forefaid Proposal, I will be obliged, Oc. Verbum Sapienti sat eft.

Some may perhaps fay, I have not done well in stricking so fore at Mr. De Foes Credit, who on many occasions in his Writings, very well deserves of this Nation; as I . find it faid by himself, in Answer to the paper concerning D: De Foe. p. i. to which Objection I reply; 1st: in General, be obliged to him for his Writings who will fure I am not, having so manifestly abused me in his Prints: 2dly. More particularly, whom has M: De Foe to blame for being thus Treated, for he is the first Aggressor, and brings the Lash on himself, as it is in the Proverb, turdus ipfe sibi malum cacar, sure I am, I never gave him the least umbrage of Provocation, I knew him not any manner of way. on the other hand what I am forced to fay, is in meer lelf-defence, which is a Natural Right, every Body claims, and readily practifes, when there is Abilitie Answerable to Inclination. 3dly. The credit of a Gofpel Minister, Considerate considerandis, is of greater Consequence than M. De Foes: Every Body of Sense and Discretion reckons the Character of a Minister Sacred, and Consequently, the unjust Spuilzie of his good Name is a degree of Sacrilege, and fure there cannot be a greater Indignity offered to the Character of a Minister, than the falle and foul Imputation, of being a Raifer of Rables. and Rascallie Tumults, which De Foe Industriously Pictures me to be, whereupon

Miggisteril

may justly Recriminat, that he is a Rabler of my Reputation: And further to Spoil a Ministers Credit, doth not only Terminat on him, Personally considered, but may be of fatal Consequence, to marr the Werk of the Lord, in which he is Employed, which is an Office of greater Importance, than to be a Dub-Skelping News-Munger. I wish Mr. Reviewer may Penitently Review his Faults, both as a Christian, and Historian, that he may both take off the offence he hath given to many, and also make some Reparati-

on for abuling my good Name fo unjustly.

4. If he should pen Panegyricks on never so many Persons, and hyperbolize in their Romantick Commendations, that is no Reason, why I should tamely and silently suffer my Reputation to be insolently attacked and exposed; which were all one, as if, because Tertulius the Orator caressed and applauded Felix the Governor, contrar to his Merit, Acts 24. 2, 3, 4. but at the same time called the Apostle Paul, a pestilent Fellow; a mover of Sedition, v.5,6. therefore Paul should not Apologize for himself; whereas we find, that he did vindicat himself, both amply and articulatly, v. 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, Even so, whatever good Names M. de Foe is pleased to complement others with, yet if he should call me a Knave, an Adulterer, a Thief, &c. should not I endeavour to clear my self from his Calumnious Aspersions? Or, suppose M. de Foe were so opulent, as grain to complement a Score of Persons with 100 Guineaseach, if yet at the same time he pick my Pocket of 100 Jacobuses, [ this being made known to me ] should not I use lawfu! Means to recover mire own? and sure A good Name is better than Silver and Gold, Prov. 21. 1. Sense and Reason should rule Men, and not fond, blind Fancy, which is a bad Judge, and too Womanish a- Master, or.

5ly. I have ground to think, that De Foe hath little Credit to lofe, and the Calaminating of Innocent people, is the Compendious way to Dilapidate it more and more. and make him quite Bankrupt: and part of the ground of my foresaid thought is, that I find one of his own Country Men, a Famous Peer of England, who it is Prefumable knew both his manners and merites at home, giving this Picture of D. De Foe, in the the samplear History of Europe, for the Year 1705, P. 494. His Papers, fays he, conrain Malicious Infinuations, and falle Suggestions, he is a Man of great Rashnels and Impudence, a mean Mercenarie Prostitute, a State Montebank, an, Hackney Tool, Scand lous Pen, a Foul-Mouthed Mongrel, an Author who writes for Bread, and

Lives by Defamation, &c.

I add here one occasion of that part of De Foes Character, An Author who Writes for Bread, that it is an Errour to encourage Mercenarie Pens, to Write Histories, for fuch are in manifest hazard of being byassed and bribed to Write partially: Hence fays the Author of the Athenian Societie, 1. Part. P. 10. That none but a Man of Quality and Estate should meddle with Compiling of Histories, who are, or ought to be above the Partialitie, and the Weakness of being by affection, or Interest, &c.

Sir, I hope, from the Premisses, it is evident that I am Innocent of that Impious and Opprobrious Imputation of being Accessory to so Scandalous a thing, as raising the Rabbles at Glasgow, Calumniously and Confidently Storied in the foresaid History of the Union : And that likewise M. De Foe hath made too rash a Stretch, justly worthy of a Severe Reprimand, and whereby he hath precipitated himself into a Snare; of which I gave him timeous Advertisement near two Years ago, in my Printed Reply, Page 2.

4. Flis Informers have indeed misinformed him notoriously, that it rather looks like a Trick put upon him, to expose him and bring him into a Snarey than a ferious Defign to help him, to be a true and Impartial Historian: But, quos perdere wult Jupiter, cos dementat. To which purpose, I wish M. De Foe would meditat a little on two Texts of Scripture. viz. Prov: 17. 19. He that justifieth the wicked, add he that condemneth the Just: even they both are Abomination to the Lord. Ha: 5. 23. Woe be to him which justifieth the wicked for reward, and taketh away the righteousness of the righteous from him. Sir, I beg your Pardon for being fo Prolix, but my Concern is fo great, I know your Diferetion and Sympathie will eafily Indemnifie,

Your, Ocali Clos miles

Cimileix on I colon Appray 1

. Clark Minister of the From Church in Clargour POSTSCRIPT

MR. De Foe's History of the Union hath the 60 page [which particularly concerns me] differently Printed in many Copies, with confiderable variations, to Him. mour fome different Parties concerned about me, which jugling trimming way, at the fame time to fay and unfay, stricks deep at his Veracity, and the Credit of his History. Nora, I refer to the Copy, that Page 60. speaketh of me thus, -- M. C - K. Minister of the Trone Kirk Preached, &: and to that which Readeth thus -- A Minister in the Trone Church, &c.

Prov: 10: 18: He that uttereth a flander, is a fool.

The Paper concerning D: de Foe, in Defence of Mr. Clark, is to be fold at the Places under Infert.

## EDINBURGH.

Printed by John Reid Junior, and are to be fold at Alexander Henderson his Shop in the Luckenbooths, and James Wardlaw his Shop on the South-fide of the Street, below the Crofs of Edinburgh, and alfo; at James Stewart his Shop in the Salt Mercat in Glafgow. M springer on Errogites chargering M

Opproducions imperation of being Accolory to la Scandalous a thing, as a fillery line of the sate Classical and Confidently Stories in the field of the line of the confident of

electron to that the wild M. De Foghach made top to he Server of infile worther of usevery Porringed and whereby he bith precipited Heli tell is on I very which wave him time our Advertisement near two Years ago, its my Printed Legis, Page &

